

Performance Test/RATAs Update



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What is a Performance Test?

- Commonly referred to as a stack test, trial burn or performance test
- A performance test is used to:
 - Measure the amount of regulated pollutants that are emitted from a point source;
 - Verify capture efficiency from a capture system;
 - Verify destruction/removal efficiency of a control device.

Why performance test?

- New unit (engine, boiler, turbine, etc.)
- New control equipment (baghouse, scrubber, etc.)
- Quarterly, semi annual, annual emission checks

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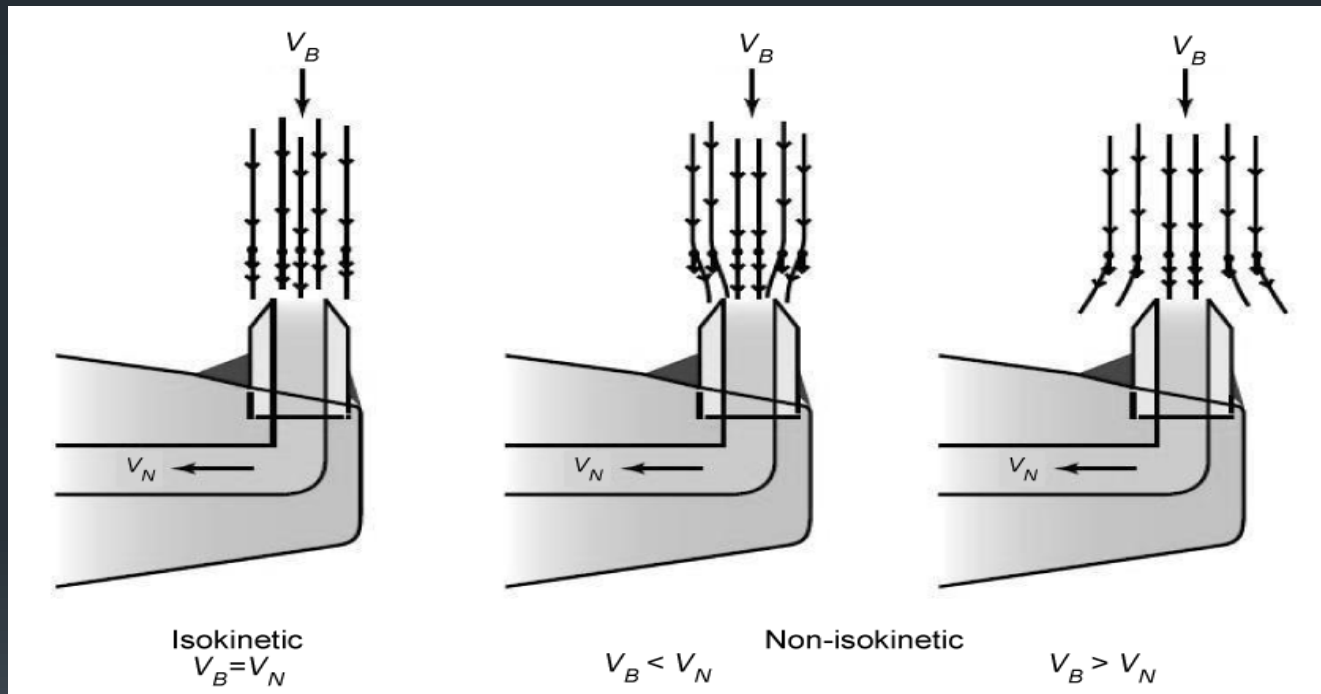


Types of Performance Testing

- Most common types of testing are:
 - Isokinetic Sampling
 - Instrumental Sampling (Analyzers)
 - To determine percent isokinetic:

$$\%I = \% \text{ isokinetic} = 100 \left(\frac{V_{\text{nozzle}}}{V_{\text{stack}}} \right) = \frac{0.0944 T_s (V_m)_{\text{std}}}{P_s V_s \left(\frac{\pi D_n^2}{4} \right) \Theta (1 - B_{ws})}$$

Isokinetic Sampling



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Types of Performance Testing

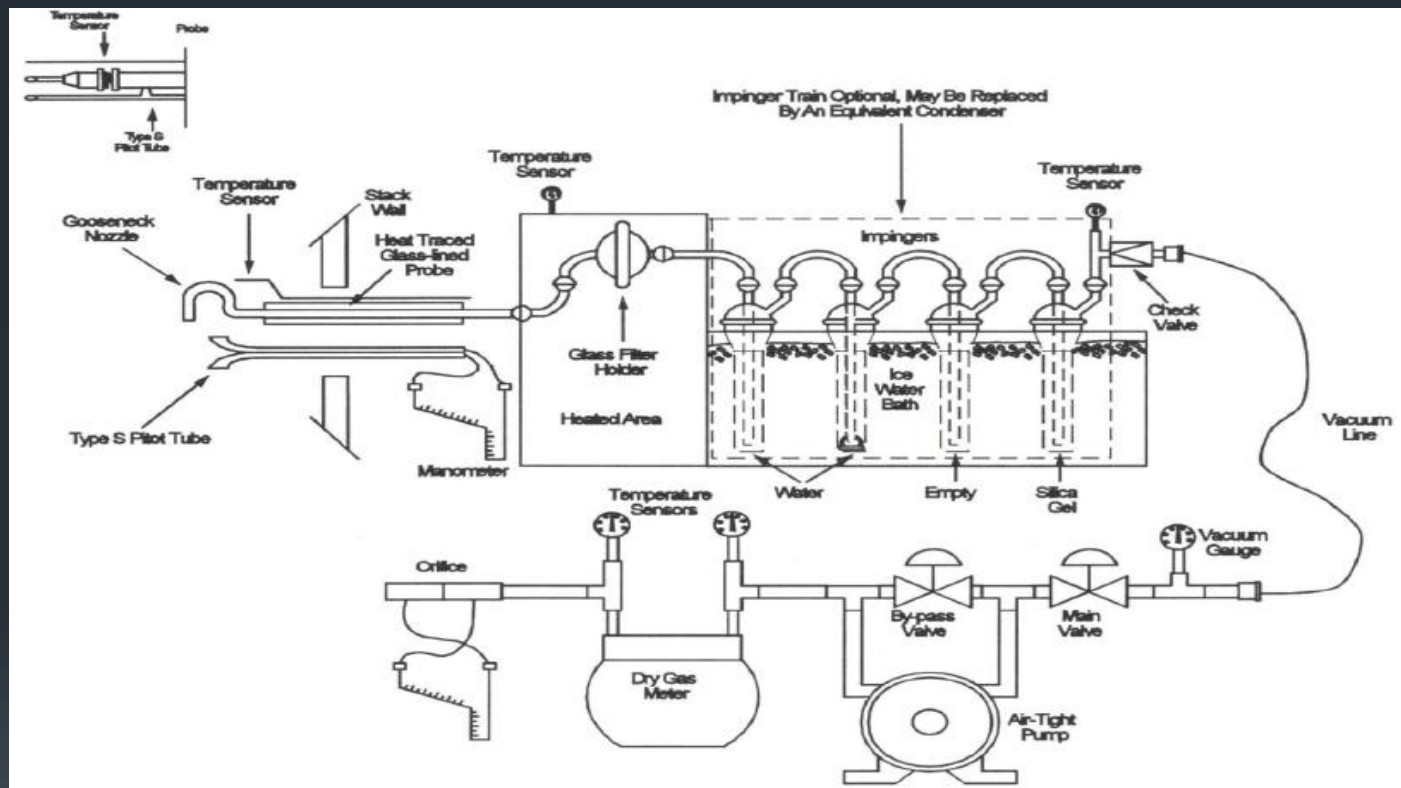
- Most common types of testing are:
 - Isokinetic Sampling
 - Particulate matter (PM) – RM5/202, RM17, RM201A
 - Dioxins/Furans (D/Fs) – RM23
 - Chrome & other metals – RM29, RM306
 - Lead – RM12

US EPA Reference Method 5



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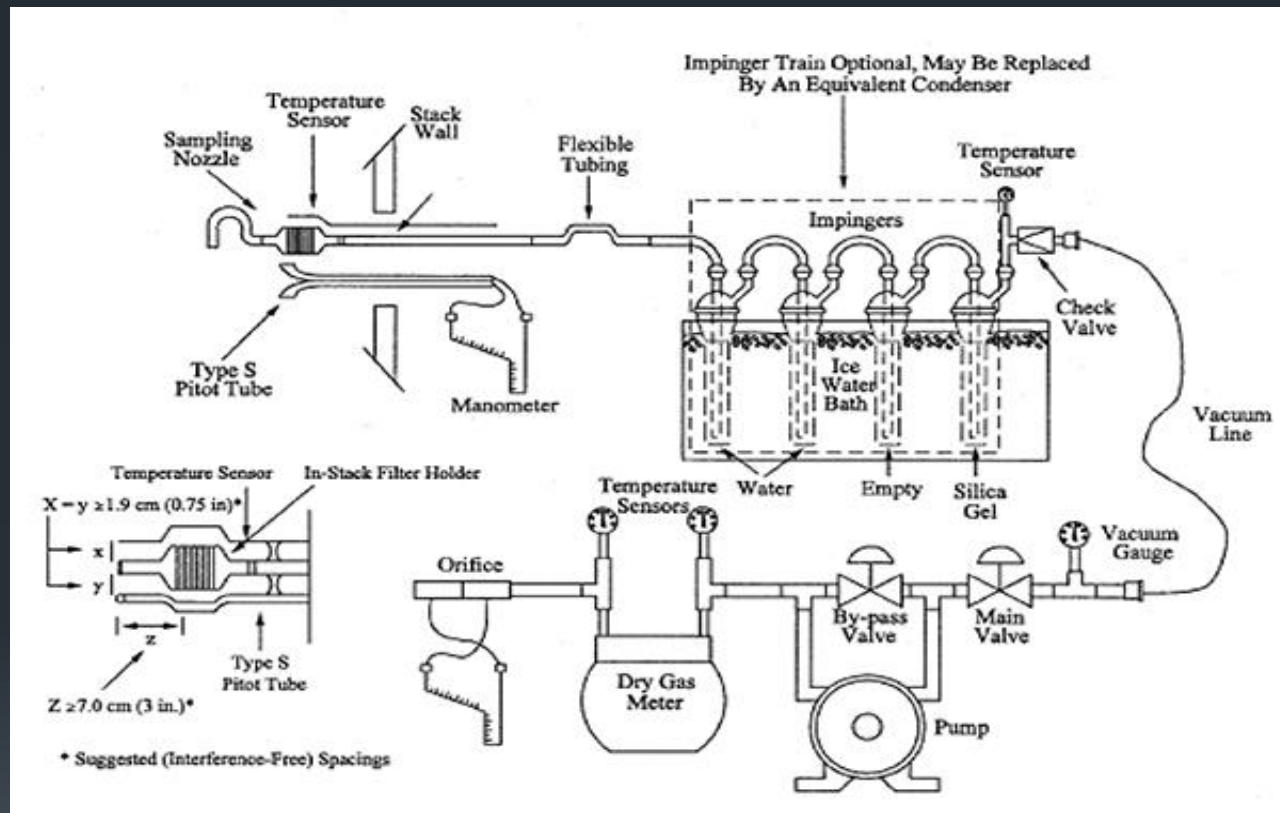
US EPA Reference Method 5



Captures PM

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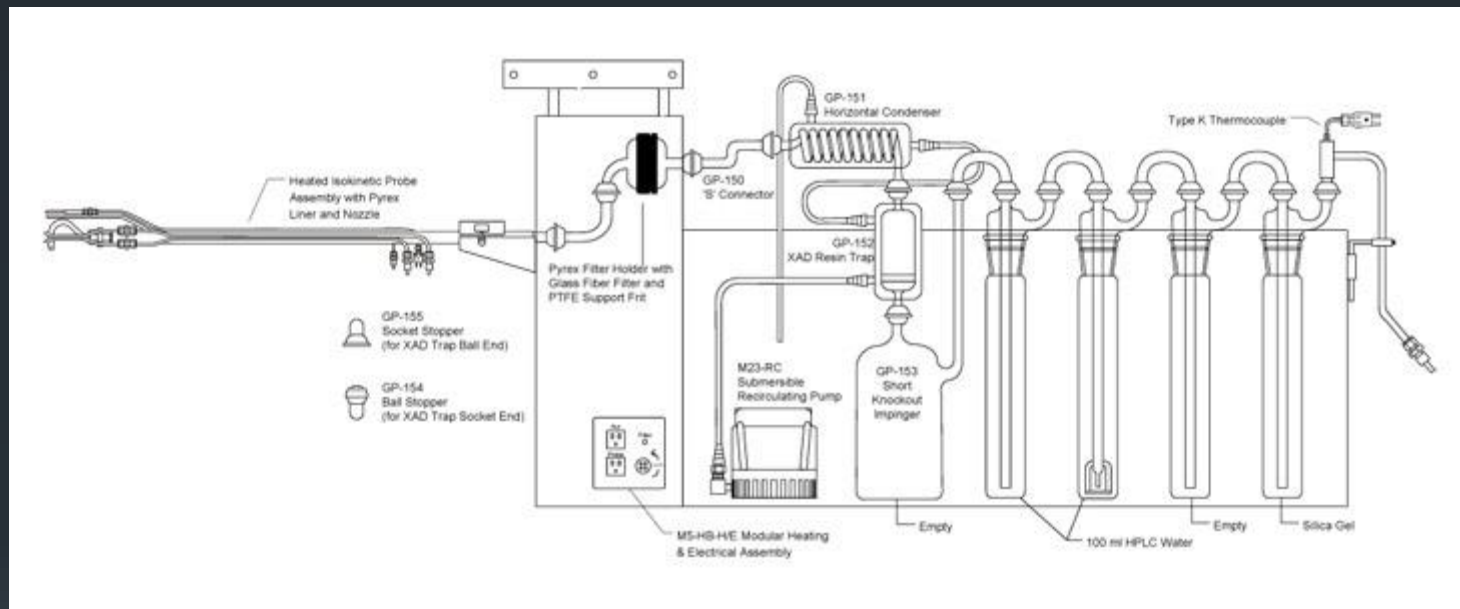
US EPA Reference Method 17



Captures PM (in stack filter)

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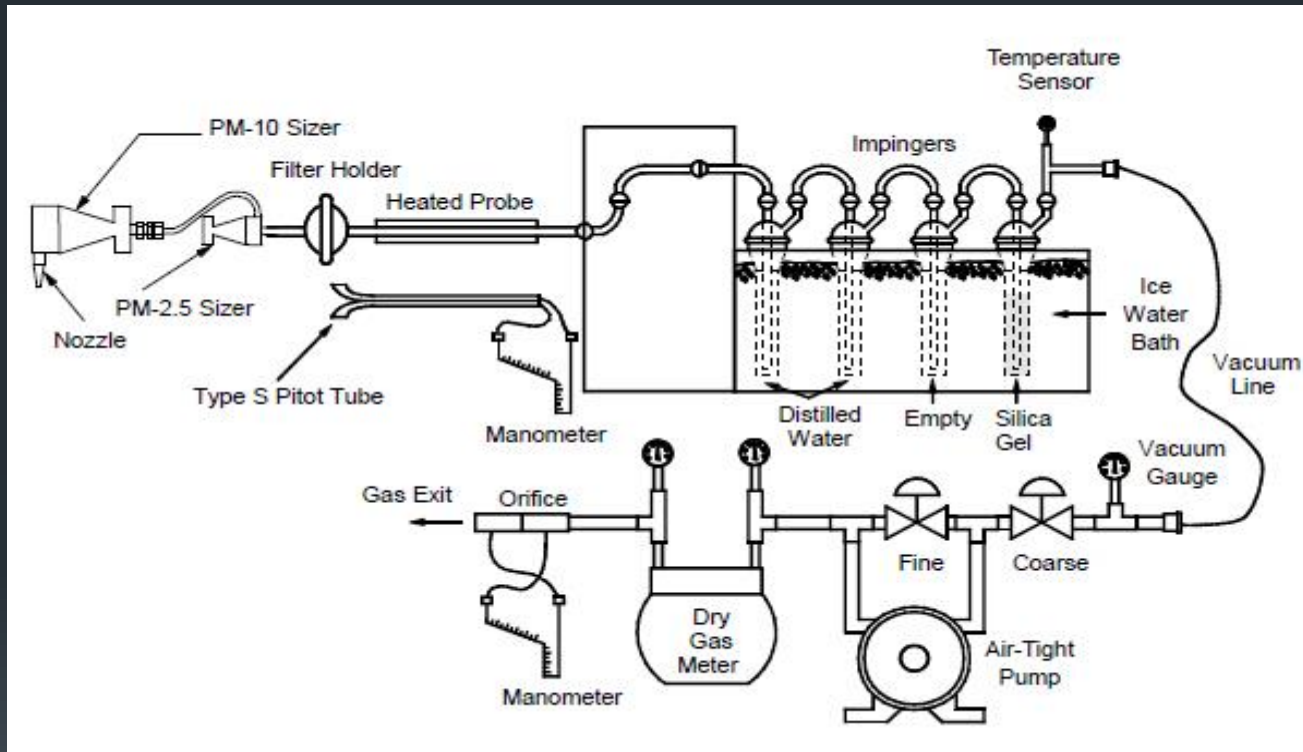
US EPA Reference Method 23



Captures Dioxins and Furans

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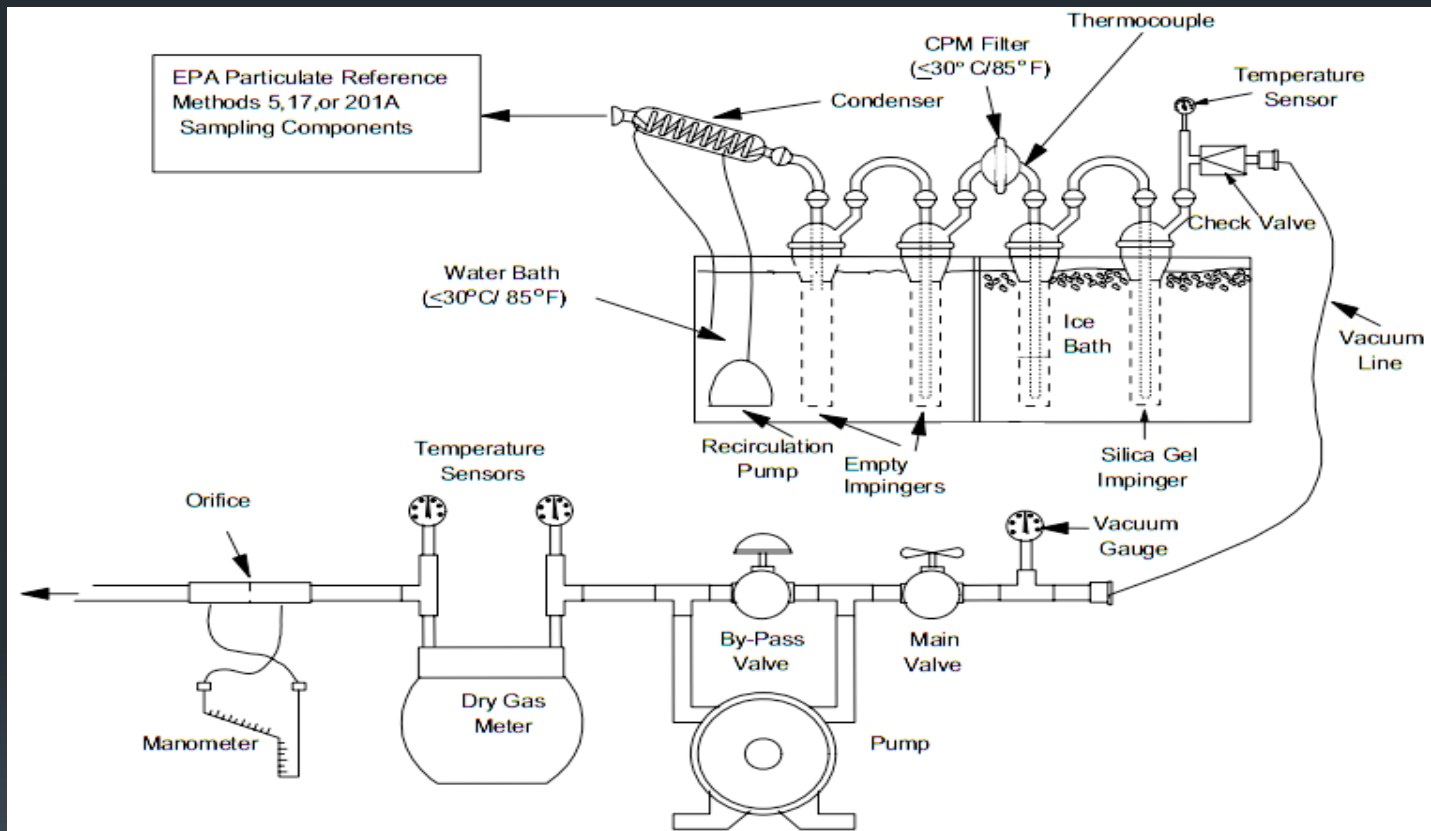
US EPA Reference Method 201a



Captures PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}

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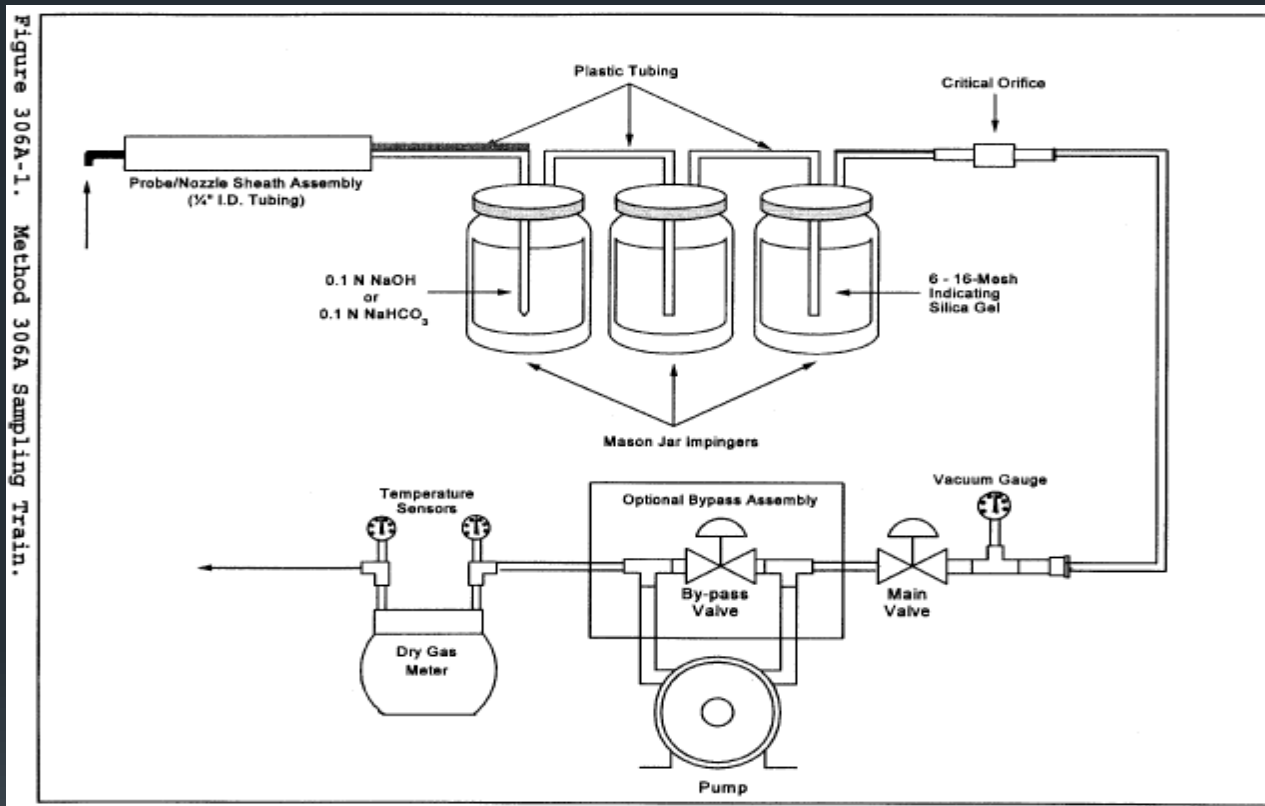
US EPA Reference Method 202



Captures condensable PM (replaces back half of method 5)

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US EPA Reference Method 306a



Captures chromium emissions

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Sources of Particulate Matter

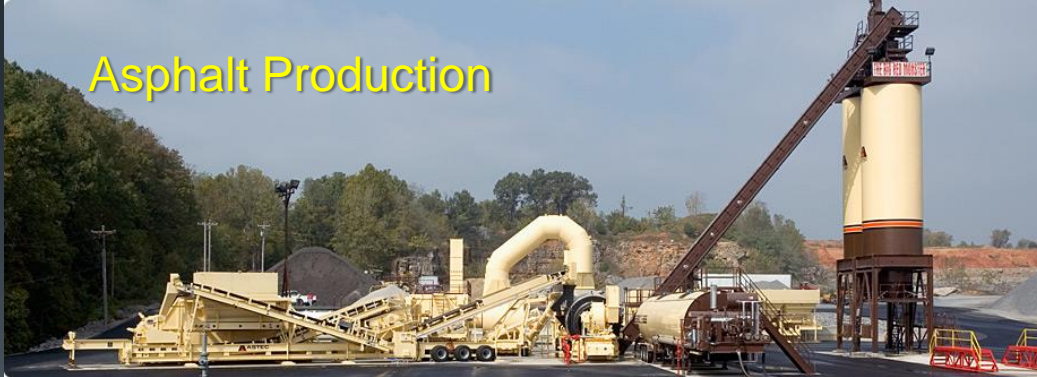
Coal burning



Cement production



Asphalt Production



Grain Storage/Distribution



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Common PM Controls

Baghouses



Cyclones



Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs)



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Types of Performance Testing

- Most common types of testing are:
 - Instrumental Sampling
 - CLD (Chemiluminescence Detector)
 - » NO_x – RM7E
 - FID (Flame Ionization Detector)
 - » VOC - RM25A
 - NDIR (Non-dispersive Infrared)
 - » CO – RM10
 - » O₂/ CO₂ – RM3A
 - Pulsed Fluorescence
 - » SO₂ – RM6C
 - FTIR (Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy)
 - » Non-diatomic molecules (mainly used for HAPs) – RM320

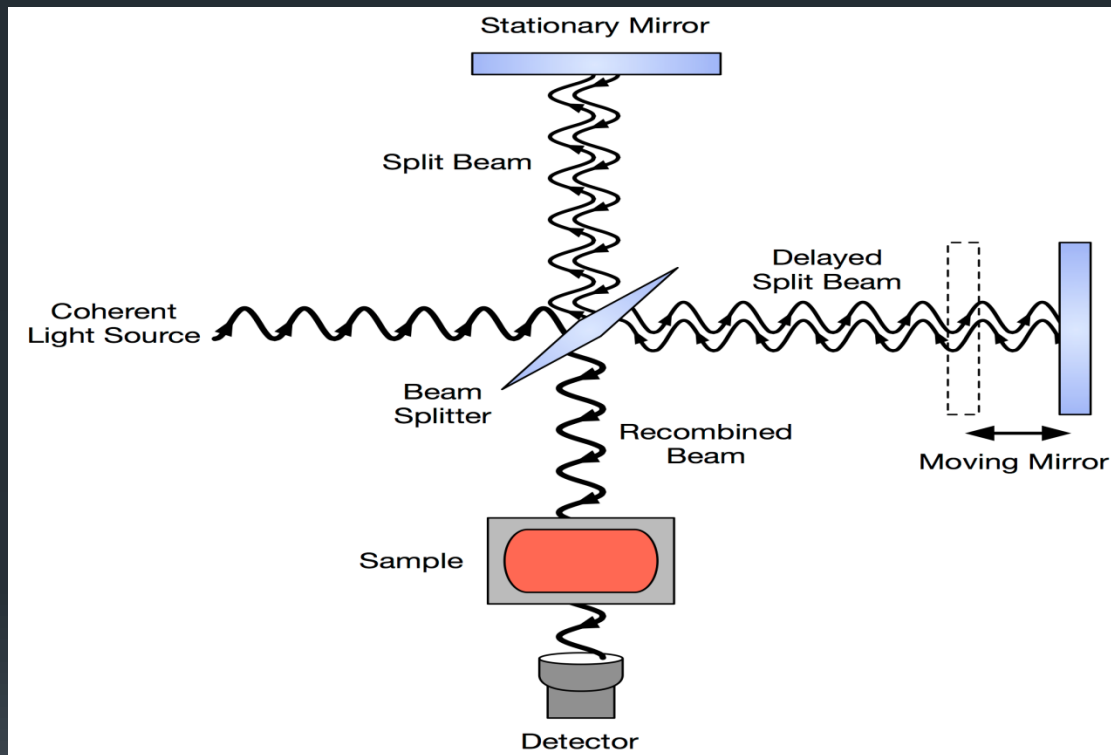
FTIR



- Can test for most gases
- Cannot read diatomic molecules (ex. Oxygen (O₂), Nitrogen (N₂), etc.)

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FTIR



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Sources of NO_x, CO, SO₂, VOC, HAPs

Refineries



Printing Presses



Ethanol Plants

Combustion sources



and environment of all Kansans

Common Gaseous Controls

Scrubber



Thermal Oxidizer



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Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS)

- Similar to analyzers used for instrumental sampling
- CEMS also available for measuring PM, mercury (Hg), flow rates, moisture, opacity



RATAs

- Relative Accuracy Test Audits
 - Quality assurance test for CEMS
 - Tested by comparing the Relative Accuracy (RA) between a tester's analyzers reference method (RM) against the CEMS
 - RATA consists of nine to twelve 21-minute runs
 - $RA = (|avg\ diff| + |cc| / |avg\ RM|) * 100$

Performance Tests/RATAs

- Example of large tests performed in 2014 -2016
 - Monarch Cement (D/Fs, HCl, PM, etc.)
 - Case New Holland (D/Fs, HCl, PM, etc.)
 - Exide (Pb testing)
 - Sunflower – Rubart (PM, NOx, CO, VOCs)
 - Precision Industries (Hex Chrome)
 - La Cygne (Mercury)



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Department of Health
and Environment

Performance Tests/RATAs

Total number of Performance tests for the
2015-16 fiscal year:

107 tests* were conducted.

*An entire facility tested in the same period is counted as 1 test, so
47 were observed by KDHE (44%).
there may actually be dozens of units tested in "1" test.



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Performance Tests/RATAs

Total number of RATAs from 2015-16 Fiscal year:
51, of which 28 were observed by KDHE (55%)

Required to observe at least 25% of all RATAs



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Questions?

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References: www.omicsonline.org, www.aparatura.ro, en.wikipedia.org,
<https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/emc/promgate.html>

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